

So I was delighted to learn that one of his top priorities would be to put the health of our children and our grandchildren in the national spotlight. All of these matters fall directly within the job description of a U.S. Surgeon General.

I might say, it seems to me what we are concerned with, Madam President, is not just extending the life expectancy of Americans. It is beyond that. We want to have Americans in good health as they proceed in their elder years, and throughout all their lives. In other words, it's what they call the quality of their lives that we are concerned with. It is not just living longer, it's that they be healthy and be able to construct a healthy life and a happy one, where they feel good about themselves.

In the period we have gone without a Surgeon General, we have been confronted with a host of tough public health issues. I believe the need for a Surgeon General has never been greater. We have these problems in my home State of a very substantial percentage, something like 27 percent, of our seniors in high school smoke. This is on the increase, not just in my State but throughout the Nation. We have seen widespread substance abuse, and continued struggle with AIDS, and a startling rate of obesity amongst our youngsters. They just don't get out there and exercise.

As we consider the potential consequences of human cloning research, I for one would benefit from the perspective that a Surgeon General would bring to this issue.

Several of my colleagues have expressed misgivings about this nomination. Some have raised concerns about Dr. Satcher's views on late-term abortions. Others have questioned his role in a series of AZT trials that have been conducted in Africa.

I just heard the distinguished Senator from Missouri talk about concerns about the free needle exchange, or needle exchange program. As Senator JEFFORDS, the chairman of the Labor Committee, and Senator FRIST, the chairman of the Public Health and Safety Subcommittee, stated during the debate on the nomination last week, these are not new charges. I am not familiar with the needle exchange that was just being discussed here before, but apparently the AZT trials and the late-term abortion matters were thoroughly discussed in the committee and subcommittee. Each of these issues was raised by the committee during Dr. Satcher's confirmation and it is my understanding he responded satisfactorily—satisfactorily to the committee. They reported out the nomination. Indeed, his answers on those and other matters have been available for all Senators and the American people to view.

So I want to say I am pleased that we have the nomination for a new Surgeon General before us. I applaud the majority leader for recognizing the impor-

tance of this post and moving the Senate forward on this matter.

So I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for cloture and in favor of Dr. Satcher's nomination.

Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, I am slightly late but is it fair to assume that I have 15 minutes?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. DOMENICI. If Senator BINGAMAN arrives I will yield time to him. If he does not, I will speak on my own for the 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized.

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, I rise today to support Dr. David Satcher to be Surgeon General of the United States and Assistant Secretary for Health at the Department of Health and Human Services. Let me first say I base this on many things, but I would like to tell the Senate right up front that we have a wonderful doctor who is a United States Senator, Dr. BILL FRIST from the State of Tennessee. While I am not saying that he knows everything about medicine, he knows a lot more than I do. We have talked at length about this nominee and he not only knows him, but he knows of him in ways that I probably would not discern from just reading the same things that my friend Senator FRIST has read. Because he reads into some of these past performances and past professorships and various things that Dr. Satcher has done—he reads much more into them than I can because he knows what they are all about.

Suffice it to say that no Senator should rely on another Senator as the only source of why he votes one way or another, but I would like to say right up front that I started with at least a presumption on my part that I would find out a little more and read what I could on my own in addition to receiving some excellent advice.

On my own, beyond that, I have looked at his career and, frankly, I think the President has picked a very, very distinguished American doctor. He has been a rather reputable scholar, a rather renowned teacher, and obviously a very good physician. In addition to that, he has obviously done considerable research and already in his career has been the head of one of America's premier institutions that pertain to preventive medicine and well-being, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

I have recently been fortunate, in turning the channels as I do with the

flipper on cable TV, to see a rather exciting report on how great the Centers for Disease Control are. And then I have been reading about some new breakthroughs they are constantly making, and some of the work they do, to catch viruses and learn about them before they strike. I think it is a pretty good qualification to say that this nominee headed that organization during a period of time that it gained in renown and prestige, and clearly I think that is another significant plus for this nominee.

From my own standpoint, some may know that I, over the last few years, have added a significant concern regarding a certain illness to the arena that I worry about. That has to do with diabetes, in this case because in my home State the Navajo Indian people and a couple of other tribes of Indian people are suffering from diabetes at rates and ratios well beyond any other group of American citizens; not just a little bit more, but way, way more to the point of being significantly in trouble. And I actually believe that if we don't do something about the problem, there are a couple of great groups of Indian people that may not be around in 50 to 100 years. That worries me very much.

I am very grateful that this good doctor and others helped work on the diabetes issue with Secretary Shalala and others, and our good friend NEWT GINGRICH from the House, and in the last reconciliation bill, the Balanced Budget Act, we put in \$150 million over the next 5 years for enhanced research in diabetes in America and, believe it or not, we put in \$150 million, \$30 million a year, for special attention to this disease among the Indian people.

I happened to talk to Dr. Satcher at length about that. While I assume most doctors can talk about diabetes in a very understandable way, steeped in facts, there is no question that he knew precisely what we were talking about. For that I give him another accolade.

So, I intend, when it is right, to vote in favor of this nominee.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent I be permitted to speak on a subject that is not on the floor of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection.

Mr. DOMENICI. I believe I have some time left. How much time do I have left?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 12 minutes remaining and may proceed.

ONATE CUARTOCENTENARIO—S. RES. 148

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, in November of last year, Senator BINGAMAN and I introduced a resolution regarding the 400th anniversary commemoration of the first permanent Spanish settlement in New Mexico.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT);

the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE); the Senator from Georgia (Mr. COVERDELL); the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL); the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON); the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI); the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. THOMPSON); the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SMITH); the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT); the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS); the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES); the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS); the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS); the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG); the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON); the Senator from New York (Mr. D'AMATO); the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON); the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH); the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN); the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD); the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND); the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE); the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR); the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE); the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM); the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. FAIRCLOTH); the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS); the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS); the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY); the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG); the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST); the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS); the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE); the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN); the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN); the Senator from Illinois (Mrs. MOSELEY-BRAUN); the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY); the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL); the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER); the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BUMPERS); the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI); the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM); the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY); the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD); the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND); the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ROBB); the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BRYAN); the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID); the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU); the Senator from Washington (Mr. WYDEN); the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT); the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG); the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS); the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI); the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) be added as cosponsors to S. Res. 148, designating 1998 as the Oñate Cuatrocenenario, the 400th anniversary commemoration of the first permanent Spanish settlement in New Mexico.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOMENICI. As we know, we have some procedural rules requiring 51 Senators to support a resolution, before it can be considered by the full Senate. I thank Senators from both sides of the aisle. We now have 57 Senators on this resolution and this number assures Senate passage. Our resolution declares

1998 as the "Oñate Cuatrocenenario", the 400th Anniversary of the Oñate settlement at San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico, and asks the President to issue a proclamation of similar intent. Besides the historical event, this resolution acknowledges the cultural, economic, and political contributions that these Hispanic settlers of 400 years ago started in northern New Mexico. So I thank the majority leader, Senator LOTT, Senator DASCHLE the minority leader, and the long list of cosponsors for helping us with this.

I guess right off the bat, it gives me a great deal of pride to remind Americans, especially here in the east where this Capitol lies, that the first Spanish settlement in New Mexico occurred in 1598, when Don Juan de Oñate settled at San Juan Pueblo in the Valley of Española in northern New Mexico. I might say, if one just remembers the dates, this event precedes Plymouth Rock, which landing there occurred in 1620. The Spanish settlers arrived in northern New Mexico 22 years before Plymouth Rock. And they were also settlers who came from Europe. They just happened to come from the Spanish part of Europe rather than that part where our rather famous and much talked about pilgrims came from.

So this year we commemorate the brave and adventurous Hispanic families who first set roots in this beautiful land of New Mexico. By commemorating these early events we are also honoring the important cultural, political, and economic contributions that those families and their descendants have made to enrich our State, and actually our Nation.

This expedition was part of a very large effort to expand the Spanish empire, convert more people to Christianity, and find great wealth in the new world. There was great excitement at the beginning of the 16th century about these prospects. Spaniards like Hernan Cortes and Francisco Pizzaro, cousins from Medellin and Ciudad Trujillo, left Spain in the early 1600s to seek their fortune and spread the glory of Spain. When the Mayan gold was taken back to Spain from the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico in 1517, it fueled the fires of enthusiasm for finding the legendary Seven Cities of Gold in the New World.

Spanish explorers like Ponce de Leon, Francisco Coronado, and Don Juan de Oñate explored modern-day America, believe it or not, from Florida to California.

Some 400 Spanish settlers led by Oñate from Santa Barbara, Mexico, through El Paso, Texas, to San Juan Pueblo, named by Oñate for John the Baptist. The soldiers, priests, laymen, families, servants and their 83 wagons and 7,000 animals formed a 2- to 4-mile long caravan as they journeyed up the Rio Grande.

I spoke about this the other night at a very large gathering in our State for the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. Sitting at a table with our archbishop,

one of my staff people said, as Senator DOMENICI explained this 83 wagon and 7,000 animals forming a 4-mile long caravan, the archbishop was heard to say, "The first traffic jam in northern New Mexico." I don't know if it was that or not. There probably were no intersecting roads in those days.

When they arrived at San Juan Pueblo on July 11, 1598, they established the first Spanish capital in the New World. They built the San Gabriel chapel and convento. Today, a beautiful replica of the San Gabriel chapel stands in the Española Plaza.

It is well known that the Spanish people founded the oldest cities in America. First, St. Augustine, Florida was founded in 1565, followed by Santa Fe, New Mexico, the second oldest city in what is now the United States. In 1610, Santa Fe was named the capital of New Mexico making it the oldest capital city in America today.

Before Santa Fe became the capital of the New Mexico territory, the San Gabriel mission served as the first Spanish Capital of New Mexico, beginning in 1598. San Gabriel is at San Juan Pueblo where the Rio Chama meets the Rio Grande. Its Indian name was Yunge Oweenge. The designation and renaming of this site by its first Governor, Don Juan de Oñate, as San Gabriel del Yunge Oweenge marks the first permanent Spanish settlement in the west.

1998 marks the 400th Anniversary of the founding of San Gabriel del Yunge Oweenge in the Española Valley of present-day New Mexico.

This resolution highlights the importance of the Spanish explorations in America and pays tribute to the growing population of Hispanics who are anticipated to be twenty percent of our national population by the year 2030, with a projected population of 60 million Hispanics. Two-thirds of the 26 million Hispanics in America—who make up eleven percent of our population today—are of Mexican origin, and 70 percent of Hispanics live in 4 states: California, Texas, New York, and Florida.

New Mexico has the highest percentage of Hispanics at 39 percent or about 660,000 residents out of a total 1995 state population of 1.7 million. Albuquerque, New Mexico, will be the site of a new Hispanic Cultural Center to celebrate and preserve Hispanic culture including literature, performing arts, visual arts, music, culinary arts, and language arts.

New Mexico will be the center of many exciting events throughout the year to commemorate this important historic milestone. New Mexicans are looking forward to fiestas, balls, parades, and other stimulating events to mark this historic occasion.

The Archbishop of Santa Fe will be opening a Jubilee year in January. Among other events, he will hold an encuentro at Santo Domingo Pueblo to mark the meeting of the missionaries with the Pueblo Peoples.

The City of Española will have a fiesta in July to commemorate the actual arrival of the Spanish into the area. Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Taos, Socorro, Aztec, Albuquerque, and other New Mexico towns and cities will be holding such special events as fiestas, historic reenactments, a State Fair Pageant, a historic Spanish costume ball, and parades. Seminars and lectures will abound.

State Fair pageant plans include a reenactment of De Vargas' reentry into New Mexico, a review of the Pueblo Revolt and its ramifications, life under the American flag during the middle to late 1800's, and a patriotic tribute to all Hispanics who have fought for the United States. This reentry spectacular will be performed twice before large New Mexico State Fair audiences. It will also be televised.

This resolution also asks the President to issue a proclamation declaring 1998 is a year to commemorate the arrival of Hispanics and celebrate their growth in importance in our nation's culture and economy.

This Senate resolution calls upon the people of the United States to support, promote, and participate in the many *Oñate Cuatrocenenario* activities being planned to commemorate the historic event of the first Spanish settlement in the Southwest Region of the United States.

Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to support Senate Resolution 148, designating 1998 as the "*Oñate Cuatrocenenario*" to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the first Spanish settlement in New Mexico.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, I rise to speak about Senate Resolution 148, designating 1998 as the "*Oñate Cuatro-centenario*," the anniversary commemoration of the first Spanish settlement in New Mexico. First, I thank my colleague from New Mexico, Senator DOMENICI with whom I have the great pleasure of marking this anniversary. And I thank my Senate colleagues for co-sponsoring the resolution. The bi-partisan support for this resolution I believe is indicative of the broad understanding and appreciation for the cultural contributions that Hispanics have made in our American society.

This resolution commemorates one of the most meaningful and significant dates of both New Mexico and American history. July 1, 1598 stands out in history because it was on that day, almost 180 years before the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia, that a small group of Spanish pioneers ventured north from Mexico, up the Rio Grande Valley and settled in what is now North-Central New Mexico. The settlers, led by Don Juan de Oñate, established a small mission at the confluence of the Rio Chama and the Rio Grande and next to an Indian Pueblo the inhabitants called "*Ohke*." The Spanish settlers named their mission San Gabriel de los Espanoles.

From San Gabriel, Spanish families moved outward and, in 1610 established

the mission of "*La Villa Real de Santa Fe*", now well-known as "*Santa Fe*." Other settlements were soon established throughout the Rio Grande Valley, Arizona, California, Colorado, and Texas following the long-established settlements in Florida.

As much as this resolution commemorates the early Spanish settlements on this continent, it is meant to do much more. This resolution celebrates the Hispanic people themselves and the many contributions they have made to the history of this continent and this country over the last 400 years.

Indeed, many Hispanics have earned a place in American history. During the American Revolution, Bernardo de Galvez, a Spanish aristocrat and governor of the Spanish province of Louisiana, was instrumental in helping defeat the British navy and army near the Gulf of Mexico.

During the Civil War, David Glasgow Farragut, also of Spanish descent, commanded a Union naval expedition against the city of New Orleans. Because of his leadership at the battle for Fort Jackson, President Lincoln promoted Farragut to Rear Admiral.

Hispanics have made significant contributions also in the area of Science. Luis Alvarez, for example, won the Nobel Prize for Physics. Alvarez taught at University of California-Berkeley and was later instrumental in the development of radar at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1944, he went to work on the development of the atomic bomb in Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Of course, I cannot speak of distinguished Hispanics without speaking of New Mexico's own Dennis Chavez, whom many of my Senate colleagues no doubt remember well. Dennis Chavez was one of eight children and through hard work and determination became one of New Mexico's distinguished Congressmen in 1934. Not long after that, he became United States Senator, and while in the Senate worked tirelessly for fair employment and civil rights legislation.

Madam President, I easily can point to all aspects of our American society, from literature to sports, and identify many Hispanic individuals who have made significant contributions. It is a tremendous history—indeed, more than 400 years of history. Through this resolution, I wish to help New Mexico and our Nation celebrate that history. Thank you, Madam President.

Mr. DOMENICI. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. KENNEDY. I suggest the absence of a quorum, with the time to be charged equally.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that I be able to speak for 15 minutes as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I thank the Chair.

WHAT IS HAPPENING WITH WELFARE REFORM?

Mr. WELLSTONE. Madam President, there were two articles today, one article in the New York Times, a front page story: "*Pessimism Retains Grip on Region Shaped by War on Poverty*," Booneville, KY, eastern Kentucky, Appalachia. At the same time, there was also an editorial in the Minnesota Star Tribune. I ask unanimous consent that both the New York Times piece and this editorial be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

(From the Minneapolis Star Tribune)

STATES MUST ASK THE RIGHT QUESTIONS

From Maine to California, governors are celebrating a plunge in the nation's welfare rolls. Some 2 million families have gone off benefits since 1994, and caseloads have fallen to their lowest level in 27 years. But few officials are asking what seems an obvious question: What became of these families after they left public assistance?

That's exactly the question posed by seven Midwestern welfare administrators who have banded together in implementing the landmark 1996 federal welfare-reform law. The seven, including Ann Sessoms of Minnesota's Department of Human Services, recently traveled to Washington, D.C., to unveil a new framework for measuring the success of state welfare experiments. They're asking the right questions, and they deserve support from the Clinton administration and their colleagues.

Once upon a time, the fate of families leaving welfare might have been an afterthought. The system was self-regulating, in that clients who fell on hard times after leaving public assistance could simply re-apply. Cash assistance to families, known as AFDC, was an "entitlement"—if you fell below certain poverty thresholds, you were entitled to benefits.

But since Congress passed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996, better known as welfare reform, that self-regulating feature has vanished. States can kick families off assistance for many reasons—failing to find work, breaking administrative rules, or simply exhausting their benefits "clock," a time limit as short as 18 months in some states.

The federal law requires states to submit lots of data on the number of clients who receive benefits and who find jobs, but it is almost silent on the issue of family well-being after clients leave welfare. As federal bureaucrats draft new reporting requirements, there's a danger that Washington and the governors will define "success" as merely cutting caseloads.

Sessoms and her colleagues have a more robust definition. They'd like to know if clients are earning enough money to rise out of poverty, if they're finding safe day care, whether their children are seeing a doctor and attending school, whether marriages are